HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2-8 30-A

Trip to Chinatown.

KOSTER & BIAL'S-2-8-Vaudeville.

LYCEUM THEATRE 2-8-15-E. H. Sothern.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-S-Concert.

MANHATIAN BEACH-Gimer.

PALMER'S THEATRE 2-8-75-The Mascot.

PARK AVENUE HOTEL COURT-Royal Hungarian Or-STANDARD THEATRE-2-8:15-Liman Lowis.

WEST ERIGHTON-8-Pain's Fireworks.

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New Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The new British Cabinet held a council at which committees were appointed and important work was mapped out. ____ The Umbria lowered the eastward record for single-serew steamers. the Continent continued. Domestic.-Efforts were made to have the

soldiers at Buffalo withdrawn, on the ground of expense; the troops are exposed to great hardships from lack of food and shelter. - Miners at Coal Creek Camp, Tenn., were put to rout by General Carnes, and were compelled to release Colonel Anderson. - Whitelaw Reid was entertained in Chicago at luncheon by the local newspaper editors, and started for Cedarville, Ohio. = Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes made an address on education at Chautauqua. The American Association for the Advancement of Science continued in session at Rochester; papers were read in the various sections.

City and Suburban.-Some cavalrymen from A. and stragglers from the regiments And the National Guardsmen left at home in this city and in Brooklyn, held theniselves in readiness to follow at short notice. The Police Commissioners authorized Superintendent Byrnes to reorganize the police boat patrol squad on account of blackmail charges which they are endowed with special privileges against it. ___ Jay Gould returned from the West. ___ Stocks declined from the opening, but near the close the early losses were nearly recovered. Final changes were declines, but the closing was strong as well as dull.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day : Cooler and fair, preceded by showers. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 85 degrees; lowest, 73; average, 77 3-4.

There appears to be ample corroboration of the charges of blackmail against certain members of the force assigned to duty on the policeboat, the Patrol. Their conduct deserves sharp rebuke. They have succeeded, seemingly, in preventing the giving of testimony against them which would convict them on trial before the Police Commissioners; but no coubt of their guilt remains, and Superintendent Byrnes was justified in orging the reorganization of the entire police-boat force. The action taken so prometly in this case discloses a spirit on the part of the high police officials that is eminently commendable.

It is given out from Buffalo that the taxpayers of Eric County are alarmed at the expense involved in keeping the National Guard regiments on duty, and are anxious for the withdrawal of the militia. Such a condition strikers, but it is not to be believed that soberminded people in Eric County take that view of the situation. The maintenance of order at all hazards is the supreme duty. Until all danger of violence on the part of the strikers or their sympathizers is at an end the military must be kept on goard, no matter how large the bill of expense incurred.

That presence of mind-a quality of which a great deal used to be heard-still needs to be cultivated is shown by the reports of a recent disaster on the Volga. When the steamer went ashore, many of the passengers became needlessly excited and jumped overboard, hoping to party. In spite of these laws the Republicans swim to land. In the heavy storm which prevailed, however, thirty were drowned, while all who were clearheaded and cool enough to remain on board until the boats could be used were saved without difficulty. Every panic is senseless, and usually one or two lightheaded persons lose their wits and are responsible for what follows. Coolness in times of peril is of the highest value, not only to its possessors. but also because it may enable them to control

The Free-Trade cause is making strange hedfellows. Senator Gorman was not an ardent supporter of Mr. Cleveland prior to the nomination at Chicago, but he did not hesitate long about getting on the winning side when the result was seen to be inevitable. Now it sen to go on a mission of peace to ex-Mayor work and careful watching by Republicans may Grace, who has been sulking more or less check others. But the only safe thing is to with contemporary exposition and with legis- cultural section, and its labor system was based on of cases by aid of a dozen doses or less seldom

audibly at Saratoga. THE TRIBUNE has no particular liking for Mr. Grace, but he certa'nly has reason to complain of the treatment he has received, for it was he who bore the entire burden of organizing and maintaining the Anti-Snap Movement. The Movement may not have accomplished much, but it was nobly meant. Mr. Grace ought to be brought into line; and Mr. Cleveland has shown wisdom in selecting so shrewd a commissioner to negotiate with him.

The assurance is once more given that the supply of Croton is abundant, and that there is not the slightest danger of a water famine this year. But the people of New-York cannot be teld too frequently, after the experience of last autumn, that the water supply is abundant. The statements of the Carton Aqueduct engineers regarding this year's rainfall are borne out by the recollection of everybody except people afflicted with the shortest of memories. There has been no repetition of the drouth which was the cause of the trouble in the latter part of 1891. Last year the reserve supply was drawn on as early as May; this year it chance whatever that the situation of last November will be duplicated.

THE STRIKE AND ONE OF ITS LESSONS.

The massing of troops at Buffalo has restored order and will preserve it, at least so long as the troops remain on guard. If the declarations of Sweeney, the official leader of the striking switchmen, could be accepted the soldiers might depart at any time, and indeed need not have taken the field at all. But, unhappily. Sweeney's avowals are not a safe basis for action. To judge of what would probably happen if the soldiers were withdrawn, we must consider what actually happened before their appearance on the scene. Property was destroyed, traffic was interrupted by violence. lives were endangered and miscellaneous outrages were committed against the rights of individuals and the peace of the State. The Grand Master declares that these intolerable acts were dene by rascals who do not belong to the organization, and for which the organization is not responsible. He also says that they were done by the railroad corporations themselves, for the purpose of diverting popular sympathy from the strikers. The one state-ment is as false as the other, though the latter is rather the more preposterous of the two The public knows that the laws were flagrantly violated at and near Buffalo, in the supposed interest of the strikers, for several days before the troops arrived, and it has good reason to believe that the laws are now sullenly obeyed only because the troops are on the spot in overwhelming force. It should be added that the citizen soldlers have given an impressive proof of discipline and loyalty. They are not under arms for the pleasure of campaigning. but in the discharge of a weighty obligation to the State; and their alscrity and obedience are most admirable and satisfactory.

Some persons who do not comprehend the situation fully, including some of the strikers themselves, are urging a resort to arbitration. But the truth is that, for the present, at least, there is nothing to arbitrate. The single duty now discernible is the duty of enforcing the laws at every point and at all hazards. Until The total number of deaths for the day from cholera the right of every citizen to dispose of his labor m Russia was 3,482. ___ The intense heat on and manage his property as he sees fit, subject only to those restrictions which the majority have constitutionally decreed, has been completely vindicated, the question of hours and wages will not require discussion. There is no excuse for ridiculing the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. They have done, and are doing, merely what the law under which they exist obliges them to do. But in this case, as in all cases of a similar nature, it is scarcely possible for them to serve a useful purpose. A railroad company is under special obligations to the State from which it derives its franchise. It is compelled to perform its business if by any means it is able to do so. It cannot stop to discuss and negotiate, or wait the rate of wages as the sun is to rise toon the slow processes of mediation. "The morrow." That is English testimony. Evening Post" is right when it says that the time to arbitrate is before the strike, and especially in railroad controversies, which cannot be allowed to interrupt the work for which railroads exist, and for the performance of

and subjected to special obligations. "The Post" is also right in saying that there is a possible field for arbitration which the law ought to utilize, by requiring on the part of both railroad managers and employes reasonable notice in advance of a purpose to alter existing terms and conditions. The Railroad Commissioners have proposed such a plan in several successive reports to the Legislature. and, as we have repeatedly said, it is discreditable that no Legislature has ever paid the least respect to the recommendation. It is to be hoped that this disgraceful and costly outbreak of lawlessness will impress upon the community the importance of a problem of which such a system is at least a possible solution. This controversy must be settled in the old way, which is a wasteful and distressing way. Order will be restored, and for a time sternly maintained. But this is not a cure.

REASONS FOR WORK.

The remark attributed to Mr. Reid, that the Republican party was in some danger from over-confidence, has the merit of timeliness and truth. Much has happened of late to make Republicans extremely hopeful. But it is in the last degree important that they should not forget, even for a single day, until the votes of affairs would be highly agreeable to the bave been counted, that there is need of close and hard work. They will have the plurality of legal votes cast in New-York; of that there is small reason to doubt. But that may not mean the electoral vote of the State. The election laws passed by the last Legislature were expressly intended to make fraud easy. were contrived by past-masters in the art of election swindling, and forced through the Legislature by a fraudulently obtained majority, with the boast that they would make Republican victory in New-York impossible Any experienced political manager, any competent lawyer, can point out the tremendous advantages these laws give to the Democratic may carry the State by a popular vote so large and overwhelming that no trickery can overcome it. Such a vote they have the power to secure in New-York by the right kind of work, but they may as well expect from the start that any moderate or narrow plurality of the legal voters will be wiped out by fraud.

There is a possibility, of course, that Demo cratic manipulators who best know how to work the machine, and who are devoted to Senator others and rescue them from dangerous plights. Hill, may not see fit to do their knavish utmost for Mr. Cleveland. After about seventy election officers in Jersey City have been sent to State's Prison for their part in frauds, it is quite possible that Democratic workers, though unscrupulous and daring, may not care to run their necks into a noose for the sake of a candidate for whom they care nothing. Fear may appears that the Maryland Senator has been stop some men, indifference some, and shrewd

bama method of counting the votes. Honest Democrats will do something to prevent fraud, Republicans will do what they can, and the which many who are now supporters of the Alliance possess will doubtless do much. the Democratic party will not be beaten by any means in any Southern State merely because R publicans therefore have no right to calculate that the Democratic party will be beaten at all in either of these States, however clear the popular preference may be.

It must be added that in many Western States which Republicans ordinarily carry Democratic officials were elected by the landslide in 1890. These officials have great power in the counting of votes and giving of certifiwas not used at all until July, and then only to cates, especially in some of the States called a comparatively small extent. There is no doubtful. Great Republican majorities in those States would hardly be overcome. But if the if the full vote should not be brought out, if the pluralities should be slender, no man can say with certainty what the declared result

These are not cheering facts, but they have to be faced and need to be remembered. The thing to do is to secure such an overwhelming popular verdict that Democratic tricksters will not dare or be able to evercome it.

HUDDERSFIELDS TRIBUTE. Democratic tariff agitators attack great importance to English experience under the Free-Trade system. We place at their disposal this morning some expert testimeny of this class. Henry R. Lister has been one of the most influential and enterprising manufacturers in Huddersfield, a centre of the English woollen trade. His factories have been closed in England through the operation of the McKinley act. His firm is now building in Jamestown N. Y., the first of a series of factories which will ultimately employ 2,000 operatives, and produce various classes of goods formerly imported from England. While a portion of the plant will be brought from Huddersfield, the operatives employed will be Americans living in Western New-York. The transfer of this large business from one side of the ocean to the other is a most important industrial event. Mr. Lister's comments upon it, in his frank talk with our staff correspondent, are practical and not to be misunderstood. We ask Demo-eratic partisans to study and digest them, and to profit by such excellent expert testimony.

No rational Free Trader will attempt to deny that the establishment of this great manufacturing plant on American soil, where 2,009 factory operatives can be provided with remunerative employment, is a substantial gain for the industries of the country. Well, if it be a good thing to have an immense product of manufactures of the highest class turned out here rather than in England, it is a benefit to be ascribed directly to the McKinley act. Mr. Lister's testimony is explicit on that point He states, furthermore, that without the additional protection afforded by that act it would be impossible to establish the industry here. He proves his point by comparing in detail the wages paid in England and in the United States for the same classes of work in his line of manufacture. The difference is from 50 to 100 per cent in favor of the American operatives. At the same time he declares that it does not cost a workingman any more to live in this country than it does in England, if indeed as much. The prosperity of the working people in America he regards as something phenomenal. Their interests are protected by the present tariff. "Free Trade in this country," remarks Mr. Lister, "or a material reduction of the present tariff is as sure to lower ask our Democratic tariff agitators to make a

Mr. Lister also refers to the destruction of Irish industries as a warning of what will happea in America under Free Trade. He speaks of the cotton, calico, flannel, blanket and other manufactures which once flourished in the island, and furnished employment for large swarms of operatives, but have been destroyed by English competition. It is only the protection offered by the tariff which now stands in the way of a similar overthrow of American industries. It is the tariff alone that enables a manufacturer, as Mr. Lister says, to pay a warp-dresser \$13.50 a week, and to compete with his English rival, who pays \$8 for the same work. It is the McKinley act alone which has forced this great English house out of the trade in Huddersfield, and is now running up the great factories in Jamestown, where American operatives will earn double as much as English workers. The repeal of that act will not only close these new works, but paralyze the manufacturing interests of the country and cut down wages in hundreds of factories. Is it with the Free-Trade party?

A SUGGESTION FOR YOUNG VOTERS.

Thousands of young Americans will cast their first vote this year. It is eminently desirable that they should begin right. It would be unfortunate if any of them through ignorance should enroll themselves in the wrong party. But which is the wrong party? Shall they become Republicans or Democrats? It will help carnest inquirers to answer these questions if they will read and compare the platforms of the two parties, made in National Convention, since 1856. That is the right year to start the examination, since it was in 1856 that the Republican party, which was born but a little earlier, put forth its first National platform. We commend this exercise to young voters for an obviously good reason. Platforms are to political bodies what confessions of faith are to religious bodies. They are so many revelations of principles and politics, of character and tendencies. Their respective National platforms since 1856 enable any intelligent young man-who desires to know what his political duty is to the end that he may perform it-to pass upon the respective claims of Republicanism and Democracy.

Take the two platforms of 1856-the Republican is in the interest of freedom, the Democratte in the interest of slavery. The former pronounces against the extension of slavery into free territory and in favor of admitting Kansas as a free State. The latter maintains that "all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences.' So in 1860. The Republican platform holds that "the new dogma that the Constitution of its own force carries slavery into any or all of the Territories of the United States is a explicit provisions of that instrument itself,

ralities in Southern States. There is strong cratic National Conventions were held that ranges in Southern States. There is strong cratic National Conventions were neid that reason to expect that in more than one South- year, 1860. But in the platforms of both this era State the diversion of Democratic votes to plank was inserted: "Resolved. That the reason to expect that in more than one South- | year, 1860. But in the platforms of Both the free trade would not have been embodied era State the diversion of Democratic votes to plank was inserted: "Resolved, That the fundamental law of the late Confederacy." enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the a Democratic journal this seems an indictment of the Alliance ticket will leave the Republicans enactments of State Legislatures to detail a Democratic journal this seems an indictment of largely ahead. But then will come in the Ala- faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law the party policy of a tariff of revenue only, which are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect." In 1864 the platform adopted by the Repubpractical knowledge of Democratic methods licans demanded that the Government should ing its own rain. prosecute the war for the maintenance of the integrity of the Union "with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the Rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrihas not a plurality of the votes legally cast. ficing patriotism, the heroic valor and the uncountry and its free institutions." The platform of the Democrats of 1864 contained the notorious plank pronouncing the efforts of our boys in blue in behalf of the Union a "failure."

This is the plank: Resolved. That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the prethe experiment of war, and it was a power higher ing his absence. "From what I have seen and tence of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been learned," he says, "I am convinced that the Republicans will carry this State by a large plurality. work done there should be careless and slovenly. Private right allie tredden down and the material We are united and harmonious, and we are not private right anne treaten down and the material We are united and harmonious, and we are not prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, losing a single vote." Mr. Brookfield's observaprosperity of the country essentially imparts, latesty and the public welfare domand that those of other discriminating citimmediate efforts be made for a cessation of bost izens who have had opportunities for studying the littles with a view to the ultimate convention of the States, or other peaceful means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States. In 1868 the Republican platform denounced

all forms of repudiation "as a National crime"; sarship displayed in the so-called enumeration and adding, "and the National honor requires the the sub-equent reapportionment. The Democrats are payment of the public indebtedness in the on the down grade, and there is no way of applying uttermost good faith to all creditors at home the brakes effectively and reversing. and abroad, not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the laws under which it was con-The financial plank of the Demotracted." cratic platform of that year was a brazen proposition to swindle the public creditors-in case Uncle Sam could do so and keep within the letter of the law. "Where the obligations of the Government"-this is the plank-" do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide, that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and in justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States."

We have not the space to make a thorough examination and comparison of the platforms. But, as we have said, the young voter, the freshman voter, ought to do so, if he desires to begin his political career in accordance with the dictates of enlightened practical patriotism. Do you want to join the party which was the offspring of freedom, and which has ever been her must effective champion? Or the party which was the mainstay of slavery? The party which battled for the admission of Kansas as a free State? Or the party which endeavored to extend slavery into our great Western Territories? The party which was the right arm of the Government during the war to save the Government's life? Or the party which furnished all the men and all the resources which were employed in the conspiracy to destroy the The party which held up the hands of the defenders of our dag? Or the party which did its utmost to discourage them by declaring the war a failure? The party which believed in keeping the Nation's financial honor ab olutely stainless? Or the party which counselled repudiation of a portion of the Nation's just debts unless the swindling was "expressly" impossible? We suspect that certain newspapers will sneer at these questions and the platforms upon which they are based as "ancient history." Well, it is ancient history to ome of us, but not ancient history to the young voter in the sense of being useless hisory. It behoves him to know the essential facts which go to make up the record of the two parties, one of which he is soon to join. The Republican party invites this test, and the more searching its character the better will it be satisfied. Can the Democracy say as much

One of the silliest devices of the Free Trade ene We my is that of figuting out the difference of wages between England and the United States industry, and after deducting the percentage from the tariff duties, charging the balance to the manufacturer as extortionate profits. The consumer has his share of the profits when prices are re duced and the Senate Finance Committee investigation has shown that prices have fallen in two years in nearly all domestic manufactures. It is preposterous to assume that when allowance is made for differences in wages the manufacturer has the balance of profit from Protection. That cannot be true if prices are cheapened.

It is stated that the heat was so intense in Madrid about a month ago that birds dropped dead from the trees, and died in the streets. The United States extends to Madrid the assurances of its distinguished commiscration. Our birds haven't been roasted-that's where they had the advantage of the rest of us.

Our Democratic opponents tell us that it is childish to print extracts from English journals expressing sympathy with Mr. Cleveland or to refer to the British Minister's unfortunate attempt to act as his election agent. But surely they can not object to comments of English men of business worth while for wage-carners to vote this fall on the situation here. J. H. Rogers, chairman of the Tin Plate Makers' Association in Wales, has recently returned to his home from a journey in the United States. He has given in answer to the question, "Supposing Mr. Cleveland were elected. It is often said that if white people could live most what do you think would be the effect of his policy?" the following, which directly in- would never have consumption; and, in fact, certain

policy?" the following, which directly interests every American wage-carner:

I think the result would be that the duties would be gradually lowered, and that wages would consequently fall. The working classes would, of curse, not be willing to remain without work, and mann facturers would have to reduce wages to enable them to compete ancressfully with other countries. Wages in America are at present about double what they are here, but if America adopted Free Trade they would probably be reduced by one-half, and become equal to the wages paid here. The question of Free Trade or Protection in America is, therefore, of far more Importance to the working class of America than it is to any class in this country. In America the working class can high wages at present, and the cost of flying out there is so little more than it is here that they have much greater comfort and are able to save more rapidly.—(Reported in The London Iron and Steel Trades Journal, July 16, 1892.

This is an interesting piece of intelligence which is floating about touching Governor Gray. ernor Gray proposes to take off his cont and make Indiana sure for Cleveland." We have no doubt that, as a warm man, the Governor will take his coat off. As for the rest, did the Governor ever hear of the person who put up more machinery than he had boilers for?

In the opinion of "The Boston Traveller" the banana has a great future, and is destined to be in everybody's mouth, so to speak. It adds that its skin " possesses a fibre from which can be made fine and beautiful cloth." It is the skin which threatens to destroy the reputation of the banana, for it has a way of waiting upon sidewalks here and there in all our cities for the purpose of humiliating mankind, pulling to the dust strong men and beautiful women. It has been noted that "the banana skin, when trod upon, will turn." It will. If the banana is anxious to get on it must pay more attention to what becomes of the skins which it sheds.

"The Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appeal" makes this curious comment upon the free-trade policy of the Southern Confederacy: "The Confederate States dangerous political heresy, at variance with the did not contain any factories or manufacturing establishments worth speaking of. It was an agri-

make the majority in New-York so great as to lative and judicial precedent; is revolutionary the Confederate Government to have shut the doors to lative will it do to count upon honest plushed in the country." Two Demonstrates in Southern States. There is strong to the country. Two Demonstrates in Southern States. There is strong South is rapidly becoming a manufacturing section, vet its political resources are expended in compass-

The National Guard is a guarantee of civic safety. No intelligent citizen can begrudge our citizen soldiers their costly and handsome armories, when the services which they render are taken into consideration. These services are, in fact, indring devotion of the American people to the valuable. The presence of the militia in large country and its free institutions." The platder and the complete suppression of violence. A hearty vote of thanks to the National Guardsmen is due from the people at large.

> Chairman Brookfield, of the State Committee, is at his desk again after a well-earned holiday of two weeks. He is in the best of spirits and full of confidence as the result of his observations during his absence. "From what I have seen and political situation. On the other hand, he finds that the Democrats are not holding their own. There is nothing surprising in this, in view of the record which their repr sentatives made in the Logislature last winter, and of the unmitigated parti-

PERSONAL.

Professor Burt G. Wilder, of Cornell University, recently sent to H. C. Frick a copy of Charles Reade's "Put Yourself in His Place." "Just now," he said in a note to Mr. Frick, "you are in a position to appreclate it. Did my means permif, I would have a supply placed with union and non-union men alike." In acknowledging the receipt of the book Mr. Frick seld: "I read it over twenty years ago and shall not seid: "I read it over twenty years ago and shall act on your suggestion and see that a number are distributed," "I venture to suggest to The Tribune," says Professor Wilder, "whose wise and temperate editorists on the Homestead difficulty should have been read by all concerned, that it might do a good work by stating that the book in question forms No. 214 of the packet edition of the "Svaside Library." Still better, it seems to me, since the copyright must have expired, if the portions of the book dealing particularly with the subject at issue could form an "Extra."

At the coming reunion of Catholic Archbishops in this country, at Archbishop Corrigan's house in York, next October, Cardinal Gibbons will preside, not, however, because of his high office, but because a decree of Pope Pius IX, Issued in 1858, made the Archbishop of Saitimore, whoever he might be, take precedence over all others in assemblies of this kind, regardless of the length of time that any of those present had been consecrated.

The wife of the Confederate General, Thomas J. Jackson, when she registers at a hotel, uses the sobriquet "Stonewall," as if it had been her husband's Christian name.

Lord Herschell, the new Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, and incumbent of that office under Gladstone's last administration before this, is not directly descended from the great astronomers who bore that name, but is of the same family. The Herschelis are of German origin.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer, whose preaching at North field has affracted so much attention within the last week or two, has accepted a call to the pastorate of he charch in London, to which Dr. Newman Hall ministered so long, "The independent" thinks this course on the part of a liapitet minister aftered an occasion for "close communion" haptists generally to explain why they, too, cannot recognize members of other denominations as Christians. Mr. Meyer is a liantle. General Alger, according to a current story, once

went to a political meeting in a railway train, with Mr. Applegate, of "The Adrian Times," for a travelling companion. Reaching ms destination, the ex tovernor carefuly removed the dust and cinders from his clothing with a silver-backed brush, and then offered it to Mr. Applegate. "Thank you, General," was the response: "I I used that brush before this crowd, I wouldn't have a subscriber left in the morning." A reception was offered Mr. Whitelaw Reld by the

Moscoin Cinb of Cincinnati, when it heard that he was coming West this week. But "The Commercial-Gazette," of that city, prints a letter from him, acknowledging the courtesy, but saying that he felt obliged to decline the invitation. He says: "My visit to the West was intended to be purely a family matter. For special reasons the National Committee hought it desirable to take advantage of my being there to have me present at the League meeting on August 18, in Springfield, ill. The multitude of invitations siready sent in from elsewhere shows that it would be impossible to accept one in twenty of those which are offered. Engagements here compel me to return almost immediately, at any rate; and I should only be able to visit Chelmant by cutting short my visit to my mother, and under these circumstances I am sure you will take the will for the deed."

It is thought that the widow of General John A. Logan will be chosen president of the Woman's Re-Her corps, at the meeting in Washington next month, she has consented to the use of her name for this The Rev. Charles H. Willeox, of Lowell, Mass., has

cen called to the Greek Mastership, of the Lawrence ville School. He is a graduate of Yalo University and Divinity School, has studied several years in Germany under Curtius, and has recently been tendered a fectureship in Biblical Engineer and literature in smath College. At Lawrenceville he will aid in filling the chapel paint on Sunday.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A Philaborg girl calls her lover "Grover" because he writes her a letter every day.

A Tremendous Advantage.—The passenger with the stouch hat and inded hair bit off a big clinik of navy plug and crunched it savagely.

"Yes," he said, putting the remains of the plug back in his pecket, "that's where we hold over them relievs in the front car. There's only one smokin car, you see, but every blamed car on the train is a chewin' car, b'gosh!"

And his flooded the aisle with tobacco-juice and shifted the quid to the other check.—(chicago Tribune.

of the time in the open air, like the Indians, they physicians attempt to cure consumption by keeping their patients outdoors nearly all the time. But Dr. A. B. Holder, of Memphis, Tenn., now comes forward with statistics to show that the Indian is peculiarly subject to pulmonary diseases. Reports which he secured from the Indians of Yankton and Sisseton, Dak.; Devil's Lake, Dak.; Green Bay, Wis.; Tulalip, Wash.; Standing Rock, Dak.; Lower Brule, Dak.; Osage, I. T.; Crow Cteck, Dak.; Cheyenne River, Dak. and Western Shoshone, Nev., all teemed with data as to the fatal ravages of consumption. Of 1,453 deaths from all diseases in 1888, 514 were from consumption

Two years ago "the poor man's dinner pail" was a strong dependence of the Free-Frade Democracy, "The near man's dinner pail" has been sold and bought under the McKinley tariff. What answer have the transactions of the people made to the scare-price literature and oratory of Democracy in 1800. Every man who has bought or sold hardware is capable of answering. The medium-sized "dinner-pail," which McKinleyism was to tax so heavily that the poor man could not own one, affords "a good profit" at 25 cents less than it was sold for in 1800.—(Udca Herald.

The anti-pork people say that the eating of pork is the fruitful cause of scrofulous diseases, not to spea of the deadly trichina. But an eminent physician declares that of all the races in the world, the North American Indians are the most afflicted with scrofula though they eat very little pork.

A PARENTAL CRAZE. All over the land, from the East to the West, The wive men are studying the stars And striving with great astronomical zeat To peep at the bright side of Mars.

But down at the seashore the masculine guest
Doesn't care one lota for stars;
He's studying maidens and doing his best
To keep on the right side of 'Mas.'
(Mary G. Heckle, in Boston Transcript.

"There seems little to choose," says a physician between the sexes in the matter of desire to take medicine regularly, and it is often impossible to per suade an apparently rational-minded patient that cure has been effected, that no more medicine is needed and that nothing but good diet and careful habits are required to build up the constitution. A number of doctors save themselves from falling from grace by prescribing a harmless tonic after effecting a cure, but those who pride themselves in disposing

attain any great popularity. The often quoted and much vaunted practice in China of paying a physician while his patient is well, and stopping his pay during sickness, could never be introduced successfully into this country, because so many people who are per-fectly well are prepared to file affidavits that they are dangerously sick that no doctor under the China regime would be able to earn his board."

Bowles—Did Builton give you a vacation?

Knowles—Two weeks. But I won't go back to work for him again unless he retracts his words. Bowles—What did he say?

Knowles—He said not to come back after the two weeks were over.—(Jewelers' Circular.

Miss Frances E. Willard is to spend a few weeks in England as the guest of Lady Henry Somerset, who is, besides, to pay all the expenses of the trip. She is going to bring back with her William T. Stead, whom," she says, "I regard as the greatest living journalist and the grandest friend to woman in all the

A Homelike Piace.—Little Dick—Mamma, may I co over to Johnnie Black's to play? Mamma—Why do you spend all your time at Johnnie Black's. Little Dick—His mamma hasn't any new carpets.— (Street & Smith's Good News.

"Many of the Maine Grand Army men," says "The Kennebee Journal," "are deciding not to wear buttons to the coming National encampment, for argue that now that every street-car conductor, hotel adopting them it is time for the veterans to make a change.

A True Weathed Forecast.—Teacher—When the temperature falls suddenly a storm is forming south

temperature land of you.

Scholar—Yes, ma'am.
Teacher—When the temperature rises suddenly, a storm is forming morth of you.

Scholar—Yes, ma'am.
Teacher—Now when the temperature rises suddenly what happens?

Scholar—Everybody sweats and gits mad.—(Detroit Free Press.

According to "The Boston Transcript" Lord Allee bury's troubles prove that Tennyson was right when he said cold cash is more than coronets and valid checks than Norman blood.

In Australia there are caterpillars from six inches to a foot long, and in consequence the girls who go on pienics all have sound lungs.—(Yonkers Statesman. Private soldiers in the United States Army don't

get big pay, and 15w of them, therefore, can I nuch money. A soldier stationed at Salt Lake City, however, managed to save a small sum, with which he bought a piece of land, on which he erected a number of cheap frame houses. He rented these houses to his comrades, and now he is worth \$25,000.

A good story is told of the Fresh-Air work of Port land, Me. It was arranged that two healthy children in a family where the mother needed relief from care of them were to be at the station to take the morning train for the country on a certain morning. They did not appear, and one of the kind ladies hunted them up. "Why did you not come to the station?" said the lady when the children were found.

"Because mamma thought you would send a hack for us," they replied.

Little Boy-Mayn't I be a preacher when I grow

Mother—Of course you may, my pet, if you want to,
Little Boy—Yes, I do. I s'pose I have got to go
to church all my life, anyhow, an' it's a good deal
harder to sit still than to walk around and holler.—
(Good News.

PLATFORM PARALLELS. NOT A VERY STRAIGHT ONE.

Resolved, That an adequate protection to American inaustry is indispensable to the prosperity of the country; and that an abandonment of the policy at this period would be attended with consequences ruinous to the best interests of the nation.—(Jackson's.

BUT THIS RUNS BETTER.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties and exclass for revenue only.—(Constitution of Confederate states, Article 1, Section 1, Clause 1.

iew. We declare it to be a mindamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only (National Democratic Platform, 1892.

NANCY HANKS TO MAUD 8.

You've had your dazzling day, my dear, O Mand, you bonniest girl of Bonner, But still I pass you with a tear, Indeed I do, upon my honor; I'm first at last, but to the end

You wish me joy? A thousand thanks, sweet Mand, the turf's world-famous daughter; You have the heart of Nancy Hanks-The time! 2:07 and 1-4;

I'll ever be your fast, fast friend!

I'm sure that you will not be miffed On finding I am rather swift!

The queen of queens will I be reckoned, And yet-don't answer neigh-and yet You are an unexampled second; Cheer up, 'twould vex me sore indeed To learn that you were off your feed.

"Calm is the only joy," 'tis writ, The line for me has no attraction; I love to get me up and git, I find supremest joy in action-The time! As I remarked before, / 2:07 and a tride more.

"Time files"-you've heard the proverb, dear? But after this I rather fancy You will not tempus fugit hear, But always simply, fugit Nancy-I'm sure you'll think me vain and silly,

A feather-headed little filly. I'd scorn to poast, of course you know, But naught my well-carned rapture hinders-O Maud, if you had seen me go And smash that record all to finders! The time! As I remarked before,

2:07 and a trifle more. One point I quite forgot, my dear-I really hope I do not bore you-And that's a point 'tis very clear

I must in fairness lay before you: made that matchless burst of speed (You never saw such splendid action!) In-so the judges all agreed-2:07 and a tiny fraction.

ARRITRATION FOR STRIKE TROUBLES. From The Baltimore American.

In the recent labor troubles one fact has been sadly conspicuous. The state boards of arbitration are not worth a copper cent. They have accomplished absolutely nothing. MR. REID AT SPRINGFIELD. MR. REID AT SPRINGFIELD.

The Washington I ost (Ind.)

The speech of Mr. Whitelaw Reid at Springfield, Ill., yesterday was a very good speech, considered from a Republican point of view. In comparatively brief space he covered protty much the whole field of discussion and did it with clearness and force. In effort gives evidence of Mr. Reid's newspaper training. An editor is so given to condensation that he can usually say in half an hour what many a professional stump speaker would paw the air over for two hours and then not more than half say.

A DRAGON SLAYER OF THE NORTHWEST.

From The Milwankee Sentinel.

It is to the professional greatness of John C. Spooner that this country owes the beginning of the glorious work of slaying the gerrymander monster.

A BENEFICENT LAND POLICY. From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is one of the chief glories of the Republican party that it has always favored the distribution of the public lands to the people in such a way as to help them better their condition and at the same time to facilitate the development of new sources of general profit and progress.

SENATOR HOAR'S AHMENTS.

From The Boston Advertiser.

Whatever time it takes for him to recover, our people will cheerfully await his return to his public duries. A man of his integrity and honest devotion to public life is not lightly to be spared.

SOMETHING THAT ALWAYS DISAGREES WITH

From The Albany Express. When this campaign gets in full swing our Demo-cratic friends are going to hear more truth than will be agreeable to them. This is going to be a campaign of education with a vengeance.